smurck Portrait Munn-Classical Cameo Besigns of the Wedgwood Works-Belleck Cups with Heraldic Devices-Freaks of the Kin-The Colonial Mun.

What is there about a beer mug which makes It so attractive to the average man, even to him who never explores its interior? Why do collectors, who never put them to practical use, gather "steins" with their quaint German inscriptions, and hang them on the walls of their dens? How can we account for the fact that -men of refined taste, who would discourage the use of spirituous beverages, frequently beer mugs as gifts for their men acquaintances? These questions may be answered by another: Why do potters place upon these objects the most pleasing decorations and model them most curiously and fascinatingly?

No other article that is made of clay seems to present such unlimited opportunities for artistic treatment as does the beer mug. The size is conreplant to handle; the surface is well adapted to receive almost any style of ornamentation; and the finished piece can be made a thing of beauty, if not of utility, that may be suspended from a peg, or set on a shelf, or placed in any one of a score of positions to fill some unoccupled corner, where it will please the eye. And what is there more satisfying to the lever of pottery than a series of mugs which have been brought together from many lands, representing the ceramic arts of different periods? Pitchers and vases, candlesticks and teapots are ough in their way, but they do not seem to satisfy the desire for odd and curious effects as do these drinking vessels of clay.

Beer mugs are produced constantly in novel

designs. Never was there a time when manu-



THE NEWEST BISMARCK MUG IN PORCELAIN. facturers turned cut such a bewildering pro fusion of beer-mug devices as they do now Almost everything imaginable, from a boot to an Emperor, has been copied in form by the mug makers, and on the plainer shapes of vessels poetry and quotations have been transcribed, and cameo reproductions from the antique have been carved.

Of public men Bismarck perhaps has been the most popular with the modellers. His characteristic features may be recognized in a series of designs through a gradual evolution from a turnip caricature to a lifelike portrait. A year ago an American travelling in Europe noticed on the top shelf of a little shop in a German city an excellently sculptured head of the German statesman which was made entirely of porcelain, helmet lid and all, no metal being visible save the thumb lift above the handle. This was a novelty at the time, and was brought back to the United States, the first to reach this country. But soon afterward the design commenced be imported by the enterprising American Sealer, and recently it has appeared in the irger American cities in considerable numbers, both in ivory tint and in Delft blue coloring, and of two sizes known as the quarter and half litre

The Etruria Pottery in England, established by the famous Josiah Wedgwood in the last



BLUE AND WHITE WEDGWOOD MUG.

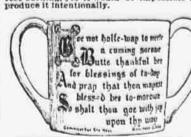
century, still reproduces the classical cameo designs which made Wedgwood's name synonymous with the highest development of the potter's art, and lately some of these have been an plied to the surfaces of beer mugs. These relief decorations, usually in white on a colored ground-dark blue, light blue, sage green, and other tints - are clean cut and chaste, and the forms on which they are placed are plain and elegant. There is no other ornamentation to d mact from the beauty of the cameo effect.

Among other recent products in mugs and from this State and from Canada, at loving cups are some fine Belleek designs of the ply is still sufficient for the demand. Goes works of Stoke-on-Trent, which are entirely different from other wares, and can be readily recognized wherever seen. In the em-bellishment of these Mr. Goss has appealed principally to the patriotism of the British people by employing the armorial bearings of the nobility, the national arms and colors. On a large three-handled loving cup he has used the arms of the Queen, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Bard of Avon; on another the royal arms of Scotland, the coats of arms of the poet Burns and of Sir Waiter Scott. The Welsh people are represented on a third bearing the arms of





plained that he would not continue the experiment on account of the great expense of the process. Such an accident appears to have happened recently at the Haddonfield, N. J., poters, where a lot of decorated stoneware muga, which should have come out gray, were found, when taken from the kin, to be of a beautiful deep, uniform orange color. The effect, which was most pleasing, was due, probably, to imperfect burning, yet it would be impossible to reproduce it intentionally.



INSCRIBED TWO-HANDLED BELLEEK MUG.

A new form of beer mug which has just appeared is a modification of the old colonial style of water pitcher, usually known to collectors as Liverpool ware, which in the last century were abundant in this country as well as in England, and are still sometimes found, with their black prints of patriotic subjects, memorials of Gen. Washington, Masonic emblems, and sailing vessels. The shape is characteristic and the outlines are extremely graceful. The example here figured is decorated under the glaze with painting of a hop vine on one side and the factory



A "FREAK" MUG IN VELLOW STONEWARE, Haddonfield, N. J.

mark, with the flame points indicating the date of fabrication, enlarged on the front. Encircling the top and bottom is the appropriate distich:

A pot of beer, with a joily song, Helps a king to worry along,

This form is particularly well adapted for re-ceiving the portraits of Revolutionary heroes, and already an excellent head of Washington been painted on one example of this pattern, which has recently been placed in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. Other portraits, painted in the best style of underglaze work by the foremost artists of the factory, will soon follow, but none will be duplicated. Everything considered, the "Colonial" mug, with its simple outlines, delicate tinting, and artistic treatment is reatment, is, perhaps, a most satisfactory



"COLONIAL" MUG.

dealers in shoemakers' supplies. A wallaby, a smaller species of kangaroo, whose skin is used as a fur as well as for leather, can be bought mounted for \$15 to \$20: a giant kangaroo for \$30 to \$50, according to size and quality.

The bear is the animal which has been the longest in use for show purposes, and it is still the standard; it is the most desirable of the mounted animals and the most showy for the money. A full-sized black bear, mounted in any position, standing or walking, can be bought for \$50 to \$100, according to quality. The taxiformist, at whose establishment mounted animals may be bought, gets black bears from this State and from Canada, and the surply is still sufficient for the demand.

Hlack bear cubs meunted are put to various uses other than as show figures and signs. They for the reception of cards. A cub card holder costs about \$25. Cubs, standing, are mounted as umbrella stands. The cub holds in its fore paws a ring in which the umbrellas are placed, and they drip into a big shell placed at the bear's feet. A black cub umbrella stand costs the same as a cub card holder, Bear cubs are also mounted, standing, as lamp holders, and sell at \$25 to \$500 without the lamp. Sometimes little bear cubs are and outletly. A fine, full-sized grizziy bear, invanted costs. The \$200 to \$300.

The \$200 to \$300 to \$100 to \$200 to \$200 to \$300 to

ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

Facts About the Practical Use of a Sub I rom the Buffalo Express Asphaltum is one of the mysteries of science

eologists and chemists differ widely as to its His Simple, Direct Conversation and His Unorigin, and all sorts of fantastic theories have been advanced regarding it. In America it is generally held that it is closely related to coal and petroleum. A French scientist who has inrestigated the limestone impregnated with asphalt in Sicily claims that the formation is due to large masses of shellfish which in some way were crushed, burned, and then pressed to the surface, the shell of the fish making the limestone and the rest of the fish making the military prison.

As mysterious as asphaltum is Pitch Lake in the island of Trinidad, the principal source of the asphaltum which has been used to blanket over 13,000,000 square yards of streets in this country. This lake or pot is only 113 acres in area, yet it has yielded up many hundreds of thousands of tons of asphaltum. No matter how much is dug out the excavation is refilled with the curious substance in two or three weeks, and thus it is that the level of Pitch Lake is never lowered.

A mule and a cart can travel over the asphalt lake, but there are soft spots in which the animal would sink if it stood still. The temperahaustible reservoir is normally a little above the temperature of the atmosphere, but there are indications all over the island that at some time, ages and ages ago, Pitch Lake boiled over

are indications all over the island that at some time, ages and ages ago, Pitch Lake boiled over and the liquid asphaltum covered the island. It is found in crevices and decressions, but this "overflow" asphaltum is not used for street pavings, for the forest fires which have swept the island have destroyed the value of the material and new forests have grown over it.

The overflow also formed ledges of asphaltum on the sencoust, and the wonderful wearing and lasting properties of the material are proved by the unaltered condition of the ledges which project into the ocean and are pummelled and hammered constantly by the waves.

The asphaltum is dug out with mattocks and picks, loaded into buckets, and taken directly to the vessel of an overhead cableway. The wharf is about a mile from the lake, and the buckets are dumped into the vessel's hold. The asphaltum is taken to New York and other ports and there refined, for crude asphaltum cannot be used in paving streets.

The refining processis one of slow application of heat and precipitation, and three tuns of the material are required to make two tons of refined asphalt. The product is put into barrels and shipped to the paving companies.

Hy means of machinery specially adapted to the purpose the asphaltum is placed in the great melling tanks, where it is melted down. As constant agitation is necessary, a number of jets of compressed air are introduced and the liquid asphaltum is stirred in all parts.

A certain preportion of the residuum of petroleum is put into the asphaltum to act as a flux and melt the substance at a lower temperature than it would otherwise melt. The purpose of this is to save all of the oils in the asphaltum, which are volatile at high temperatures. This mixture, when done, is called the "paving cement."

On the other side of the yards are large, revolving drums, in which sharp, clean sand is heated to about 300 degrees of temperature. This sand hy are elevator is delivered into a

mixture, when done, is called the "paving cement."

On the other side of the yards are large, revolving drums, in which sharp, clean sand is beated to about 300 degrees of temperature. This sand, by an clevator, is delivered into a storage bin above what is called an "asphalt mixer." Hetween the storage bin and the mixer is a measuring bin, which holds just the right charge of sand for the mixture. A lever releases the sand and it fails into the mixer. There is then added a certain proportion of powdered carbonate of lime, and then a measure of the asphalt cement is filled at the tanks and moved to the mechanical mixer on a trolley and dumped into the mass.

The mixer has a number of fron arms revolving at a very high speed, and it thoroughly combines the asphalt cement, and, and carbonate of lime. A mavement of a lever dumps the material, which is called a "street mixture is then taken to the street to be paved.

The preliminary work of paving a street with asphalt begins on the subgrade of the street. This is carefully graded to within eight and a half inches of the proposed inished surface. If there are any sporgy or soft places in the subgrade, or if a trench has recently been made, the loose dirt is dug up and fresh carth is filled in and well rammed down, and then the entire roadbed is rolled with a twelve-ton roller.

Upon this foundation a six-inch field by draulic cement, clean, sharp sand, and broken stone. This concrete is well rammed, and after it has "set" it is ready for the blanket of asphalt. It is absolutely necessary that this concrete bed should be honestly laid and that the sperifications should be faithfully carried out, for if this concrete well is not well laid the wearing surface of the roadway will soon betray the loose character of the hidden work.

The wearing surface is made of asphalt. It is absolutely necessary that this concrete bed should be faithfully carried out, for if this concrete well is not well laid the wearing surface of the roadway will soon betray the loose character o

achievement. The lids and bands are delicately chased and in perfect harmony with the artistic quality of the ware (teelf.)

The metal lids are often embellished with resulting surface is made of asphalt, while the thumb knobs are modelled in the form of rosettes, blossoms, or the heads of animals, and so, it is seen. American potters are keeping pace with the beer-mug makers of Europe in the creation of original designs, and are surpassing them in the artistic excellence of decorately treatment.

FURBIERS' SHOWPIECES.

The Bears, Tigers, and Other Animals of the Bidsham to be with the best of asphalt two and one-half inches thing. The kangaroo is the latest animal to be monted for use as a showpiece and sign. Kangaroos is the latest animal to be made of animals and smaller species of kangaroo, whose skin is used as a fur as well as for leather, can be bought.

The properties of the readwar will she the woman you told me about? The warring the coat, the asphalt two and one-half in the creation, or the heads of animals, and the contained the country of the sparrow was hopping about the stressing of the about? The warring with the best proposed in the country of food blits, at this is the gallant and handsome man rose and said:

"Ves. Mr. Lincoln, this is the daughter of an idea of mine, and I beg that you may be from one-half to one high thick, and the part what is he has to say and grant her required to the original designs, and are surpassing them in the artistic excellence of decorative the other day, ticking up a variety of food blits, at this the gallant and handsome man rose and said:

"Ves. Mr. Lincoln, this is the daughter of an idea of mine, and I beg that you may be from one-half to one high the king and said:

"It was a proposal to the warn and the contains and the co

before the set monited as bounds figures, with only gloves on the first for pass, in the presented. At the right of the passes o

LINCOLN'S KINDLY WAYS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A WOMAN WHO SOUGHT HIS AID.

ndorned Courtesy at a White House Dis-ner Party-Mrs. Byers-Jenninga's First Published Account of Mor Call Upon Bim, In October, 1864, I went from Fairmount, Mo., to Washington city, in behalf of Daniel Hayden of Scotland county, who had been

captured at Helena, Ark., fifteen months before, and was confined in the old Alton, Ill., penitentiary, which had been turned into a On the train I met Col. Thomas Turner of

Freeport, Ill., and Col. Hancock of Chicago, President of the Board of Trade, Col. Turner, who was a long-time friend, informed me that they were going to Washington on a delightful mission. The Union League of Chicago had passed complimentary resolutions in favor of Mr. Lincoln, upon his renomination, and these two men had been chosen by the league to present them in person to the President.

We arrived in Washington on the fourth day of the month. The city was crowded to overflowing with guests of every class and people of every land and clime mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and sympathizing friends on different missions of mercy. Officers and soldiers thronged the streets; the hotels were filled with officers and their wives. At the White House people sat waiting, day in and day out, for audiences with the President. One could scarcely get around through the expectant crowd, many of whom told me they had been there for weeks.

I went to the White House unannounced and mtered the President's private office. When I ent ered he raised his tired eyes. As I advanced, and before he spoke, I said:

"Mr. Lincoln, you must pardon this intru alon, but I just could not wait any longer to see you."

He then reached out h's hand and said:

"No intrusion at all, not the least. down, my child, sit down, and let me know what I can do for you." I suggested that probably he was too tfred.

"I am tired, but I am waiting to say good-by to two friends from Chicago who are going on the train at seven."

I briefly explained to him the case before me. saying that Hayden had been in prison fifteen months; that he was a Union man, forced from his home by the rebels; that his wife had died since he had been to prison, leaving five little children with his very aged mother, who had lately lost her eyesight. I had a large envelove filled with letters of recommendation from different officers of the Department of Missourl; also a petition drawn up by myself. signed by the Union neighbors of Mr. Hayden; appended to it a certificate of their localte signed by the County Clerk, Wallace Permott, who had affixed the seal of the County Court. To all of the above Senator John B. Henderson had added an endorsement for myself in strong. impressive language. When I offered my

had added an endorsement for myself in strong, impressive language. When I offered my mivers to the President he didn't touch them, but said, without raising a hand:
"Now, suppose you read them over for me, Your eves are younger than mine. Berides, as I told you, I am very, very tired."

By accident, the netition was the first thing I took un, When I came to John B, Henderson's name, Mr. Lincoln reached out and said quickly. "Let me see that." As he glanced over it to the bottom, he laid the paper down, stapped his hand upon the table, and exclaimed: "Plazue on me, if that isn't John Henderson's signature. Well, I'll release this man just because John Henderson asks me to do it. I know he wouldn't ask me if it wasn't right, nor send any one here that would do anything detrimental to our Government. Come in to-morrow at 8 o'clock—mind, at 8 o'clock precisely. Bring that petition with John Henderson's name on it, and I'll fix you so you can get this man out of prison." He then asked me several questions about men and matters in northeast Missouri.

At this moment the door onened and Col. Turner and Hancock entered. He greeted them to seats, then turning to Col. Turner, he said:
"Why, this must be the woman you told me about."

At this the gallant and handsome man rese

At this moment I remembered and said:
"Now Mr. Liftcoln, you have requested me to be here at S in the morning. Pray tell me how I am to get in."
"Oh, the usher is only a slender little Irishman. If he refuses to let you pass, slap him down the steps, and walk in as you did just now."
"I sthat possible?" asked the Sparrow in astonishment. "Why, then, does he do such now."

man. If he refuses to let you mass, slar him down the steps, and walk in as you did just now."

A moment later the President turned to me, held out his hand, and smiling like summer said:

"You come when I tell you, my child, and you'll set in as sure as your'e alive."

I walled briskly to the White House the next morning and stood at the head of the stairs, waiting for my watch to say the moment, not in the least guessing how I was to get permission to enter. Standing at the corridor nearest the door I had passed through the day before. I heard some one say:

"This way, Mrs. Byers."

Looking up I saw at the further end of the corridor, the President motioning for me to grasped my hand warmly, led me in, and introduced me to William H. Seward and Mr. Nicolay. He sat down by his desk, reached out for the petition, wrote across the back, Release this man on order No.—— A. Lincola, "As he handed it straight back to me he remarked:

"Mrs. Byers, that will get your man out. And tell his poor old mother I wish to Heaven it was in my power to give her back her eyesight, so she might see her son when he gets home to her."

At the diarrer I was seated at the right of the President, too, "Turner on his left. Mrs. Lincoln, the two boys, and Col. Hancock occupied the rest of the table. When a dish of anything was brought, the President reached out for it, handled the spoon like an ordinary farmer, saying to all in his reach; "Will you have some of this?" dishing it into our plates il herally. And so it was throughout the whole dinner, as he had said, truly informal.

A. R. B. J.

RULES OF THE HEART AND HAND. An Institution Antedating by Three-sunp

ters of a Century the Fire Patro In the haloron days of old New York, when alarms of fire were sounded from the wooden beil towers, when policemen carried lanterns and rattles, when the entire Fire Department was a volunteer force, before the days of steam fire, engines or horses to pull the trucks, the Heart and Hand Fire Company existed for the better preservation of property imperilled by fire or by water used in the extinguishment of a fire. This primitive institution, the prototype of the present fire patrol system maintained by the fire insurance companies, was composed of forty members, who met in March, June, September, and December, on the first Monday of each. Any one absenting himself from one of these meetings was fined two shillings.

The rules of the Heart and Hand company

with two good bags, made of Raven's duck or

provided that each member should be provided

other cloth equally wide and good, consisting of

not less than three yards each, with proper

strings," These bags were to be marked with

the initials of the owner's Christian name and his surname at length." Upon an alarm of fire sounded from a watch tower every member of the company was to repair forthwith "with his bags, and hat on, to the house or store most in danger and endeavor to the utmost in his power to save the effects therein by carefully conveying them to some conven-ient and proper place, to prevent emberzlement of same." These members of the Heart and Hand company were distinguished among other firemen by their badge, which made them the aristocracy, so to speak, among the New York Volunteer firemen. Each mem ber of the Heart and Hand had the right to use its distinctive badge; "A round hat with black brim and white crown, with a capital Roman letter 'H' with a heart in the middle Roman letter 'H' with a heart in the middle."
Thus embellished and ornamented any one of the forty members of the Heart and Hand obtained free entrance to and egress from a fire.

One of the rules of the Heart and Hand company provided that "every member shall keep his bags, hat, and one coop of the rules and orders in some convenient part of his house, to be easily come at in case of fire." It might be inferred from this rule that members of the Heart and Hand company took with them, on the sixual of alarm, popies of the rules and orders to guide them in their task of saving property from embezziement. But such was not the case, for these rules and orders, though uniformly kept with the hat and bag of each member, were to be left in time of danger in the house. It was made the duty of the Fresident of the company to appoint at intervals of three members wo members to inspect the hats and bags of the members, and particularly to see that "each member had his fire bags, hat, and rules and orders in proper order and a suitable place." If he didn't a fine of two shillings was imposed, and this fine had to be paid on demand to the Secretary. Any member of the Heart and Hand company who failed to discharge this pecuniary obligation on demand incurred another fine of not less than one shilling nor more than eight shillings. At the end of each vear, at the December meeting, all unappropriated fines were "applied to such purposes as a majority of the company may judged proper." One such purpose uniformly judged proper, one and puritiented in by the female relatives and friends of the fire fighters and Hand company. On these festive occasions, in the month of January usually, each member of the Heart and Hand company wore his black brimmed and white-crowned hat with the capital "H wupon it and "with a heart." Thus embellished and ornamented any one o casions, in the month of January usually, each member of the Heart and Hand company wore his black-brimmed and white-crowned hat with the capital. "H" upon it and "with a heart in the middle," but he left his bags along with the rules and orders at home, and it is recorded in some of the quaint chronicles of the time that some members of the Heart and Hand computy took a longer time to get home after these festal celebrations of January than they did to reach a fire in which property belonging to burghers was in peril. The Heart and Hand association served in its time, it is probable, a very useful purpose, for in these days an alarm of fire brought to the spot a number of pick-pockets, rowdles and marauders who utilized the excitement to steal whatever was portable and of value. There were no fire lines in those days and no cordons of policemen, and the volutier lifemon were too busy with the flames unteer firemen were too busy with the flan to look after the pickpockets and robbers.

A FABLE OF A SPARROW.

Business Before Pleasure" as a Precept Needs Modifying Materially. As the plain-looking but intelligent little

mother Sparrow was hopping about the street

work ?" " Well, perhaps, I cannot make it clear to you, but the individuals of our race, with rare exceptions, choose the employment by which they can make the most money. Now, you birds have no money, but-let me see are you acquainted with the habits of blue avs?"

"Somewhat." "Weil, the blue ay is porhaps nearer to the human race in intelligence than any other bird, it is bright in mary ways, but it is especially so in that it gathers food during pleasant weather and stores it away for use when the ordinary sources of food are depleted. Most of our race devote their energies, regardless of their tastes, to such labor as will enable them to lay up the largest stores for a rainy day, as we say. It is this provident spirit in our race that leads to what we call enterprise. It sends men into the wilderness to carve farms out of the solid green; it takes them to the desort plains, where they pass long years, enduring great hardship, that they may increase their herds and flocks; it holds them to a life in tents and buts in the mining camps among the mountain snoes, where the preclous metals are dug from the earth. They are willing, as we say, to sacrifice a present pleasure for a foture good. They do not all succeed in accumulating the stores they are after-indeed, the great majority of them fail altogether, but they are brouged up constantly by the hope that they will be able eventually to leave the disagreeable lives they lead, to forsake the surroundings and society that are not infrequently abhorrent to them, and begin to enfoy the comforts and luxuries to which their natural tastes are suited."

At this moment a black ant appeared on the window sill. The sparrow was about to peck at it, but the man stopped her.

"Wait," he said. "Do you know the manner of life of the ants?"

"Very well," rendied the sparrow.

"Good. Then I may say that the wisest of our race has hold up the antas a model citizen hecause it devotes all its energies to secunulating, to pleasant weather, great stores for use in vite weather. I hope you understand the drift of what I have said, because if you do, and at accordingly, you will be greatly benefited."

"Thank you for your good wishes," replied the sparrow, "and I think I understand the drift of what you have said better, if you will pardon me, than what you " Well, the bluejay is perhaps nearer to the human race in intelligence than any other bird,

TALE'S OLD CHAPEL GOING.

University to Be Complete Soon, NEW HAVEN, July 11.- The work of demolishing the old chapel at Yale has been begun and within a month there will be no trace of it left. The students upon their return in September will find only the North, Lyceum, and old South Middle buildings of the old brick row

remaining.

The old chapel was dedicated on Nov. 17, 1824, within a year of the time the corporation voted to build it. The Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Day voted to build it. The Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Day was President of Vale at the time. The chanel had a frontage of fifty-six feet and a depth of seventy-two feet. As originally built it was three stories in height. This included the galleries. The upper story above the main audience room was divided off into twelve rooms used exclusively by students. Above these was an atte occupied by the college library until 1847, when the old library was built. The old chanel, until the dedication of Battei Chanel. June 18, 1876, was used for college prayers and services. After the luiding of lattel Chapel it was divided off into recitation rooms. Its demolition marks the removal of another of the old landmarks at Yale, and general regret 8 manifested that it must go.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the VV transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts-gentle efforts-pleasant effortsrightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Firs, prompt-ly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all rep-

ntable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxa-tives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, en one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

EXPERT BANK WORK.

Method and System to Handling Money of Various Sorts and Denominations.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. On stepping into any of the large banking houses down town one is almost wickedly tempted to liken the functionaries behind the bars to so many caged animals. But the sharp, quick, intelligent faces of these men forbid the thought. Once inside these iron bars and permitted the privilege to pierce the inner depths, an ordinary individual finds much to awaken wonder. This is particularly true of both the paying teller's and receiving teller's departments, whose workings indeed are peculiarly in unison. Here the fragments of silken tissue that pass daily through our hands as dollar bills are undergoing a strictly systematic discipline, each bill being rigorously scrutinized and carefully handled and dealt with according to its just deserts, good or bad. The position of the paying teller's assistant is one which requires the strictest precaution and unfailing attention of him who holds it a quick, alert mind and active brain, capable of doing at least half a dozen things at the same time. This clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain-some days long, some short-much depending upon

clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain—some days long, some short—much depending upon the deposits made through the day.

The banking hours are usually from 8:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the majority of people are under the impression that there is nothing more to do at the latter hour but for the bookkeepers to close their great volumes and the teller to lock up the safe and all retire simultaneously. But if those who hold this notion of bank clerks hours should happen note the bank two or three hours later they would still find these men as busy as bees and deeper in work, if possible, than at noon.

Among most of the important banks of the city the deposits made daily average from 300 to 400, some of which are amazing's large. It is a little startling to see the deposits made by some of the well-known firms of this city at holiday time, as well as by the railroad companies after the many legal holidays, but more strikingly is it so with the deposits of some of the large dry goods stores after one of their celebrated 'mark-down sales' or 'bargain days.' Miany of those latter deposits, if piled up separately, would form a series of little pillars that would put a man of 6 feet completely in the shade, each valuing from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and composed chiefly of \$1 and \$2 bills.

The receiving teller on taking in the smaller or sundry deposits passes them over to his assistant, whose quick eyes scan their contents, examining and proving each one separately as he does so. These in turn fall into the hands of the paying teller's assistant, from whence they spring to either a glorious resurrection to make once more the circuit of the globe or forever sink in oblivion. But before reaching its final destination in the bank – the safe – each todividual deposit has gone through the supervision of at least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes, and traced, if

ast least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes, and traced, if there be any such, to their original source. Thus the bank officers, ever shrewd, ever cautious, suffer themselves to run no risks, but ever stand securely upon the stanch rock of prudence, ready upon all occasions, weapon in hand, in self-defence.

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THE AMISH SECT IN OHIO.

QUEER-LOOKING NEIGHBORS OF THE CANTON CANDIDATE.

Where They Draw the Line Between Unes ful and Vata Things - Prosperous in Spite of Everything Old Man Bender's Hat,

From the Chicago Record, Wandering around among the crowds of bucolies that are drawn to Canton daily to see Major McKinley and the delegations that come to pay their respects to him, listening to the music of the bands and watching the fireworks. are some odd-looking people, with Quetarish

hats and clothes, square-tood boots, long beards, and hair cut in a peculiar fashion. They never seem to display any emotion, but take every occurrence as a matter of course. They move deliberately in groups of three or four, and seldom speak one to another. When they have had enough of it they climb into well-painted wagons and drive away. They belong to the Amish sect of Mennonites, and are the followers of Jakop Ams, a great prescher and leader, who lived in western

Pennsylvania sixty or seventy years ago. Their

fathers came from eastern Germany, on the Russian border, and they are famous for their thrift, their tenacity of purpose, and many peculiarities. There are a good many of them in Stark and Wayne counties, and I'm told that they make excellent citizens, although they are although they make excellent citizens, although they are although they make excellent citizens, although they are although they make excellent citizens, and cipher, which they think is the extent of useful knowledge. All cles is vanity and vexation of apirit. They have no newapapers and no books but the Bibe, which they interpret literally, and follow the teachings of Christ, who is their example. They never shave their faces, necause He is supposed to have worn a beard, but I notice that the upper lip of every man is bare, which may have some peculiar significance which I was not able neck squarely and evenly, and neople say that they put a crock over the head to set the proper length and regularity. The women do not cut their hair at all, but braid it both in front and behind, and they never wear colors. Their gowns are either white or black, and entirely without trimming or other ornament. And one of the foundest things about their clothing is that they never wear buttons. I could not discover with. Their clothing, of both men and without trimming or other ornament. And one of the foundest things about their clothing is that they never wear buttons. I could not discover with. Their clothing, of both men and without trimming the coloring of both men and the coloring the coloring the coloring to both their coloring the property of their peak in the coloring the coloring to both their coloring to both their coloring the coloring to both their colo

know of no one who would want to write them on any subject of importance. Still the theory of buried money is so windely believed that the police would not be surprised at any time to hear that they had been attacked by tramps.

Some years ago they boucht a farm on the eastern side of the city, and paid \$5,000 for its in eastern side of the money being small coinpetinies, nickels, and silver.

Shortly before the old man's death his hat hiewoff while he was crossing the bridge over Tuscarnwas River, and, landing in the water, it floated down the stream beyond all hope of recovery. This was an event of great importance in their lives, and the family was called towether for council. They discussed the subject all day, and maily decided that as he was well on in years and very infirm it would be a waste of money to buy him another, so he went about after that with an old shawl over his head.

Adam liender claims to be an expert with the divining rod, and has surveyed their farms until he has located all the springs and several banks of coal. They will not allow the deposits to be opened for the reason that they believe the supply of that useful article is likely to run short after a few years, when theirs will be worth money. And there is a popular belief that Adam's skill in this respect is well founded, for several years ago they struck a "horseback" at the Upper Pigeon Run mine and he located the vein on the other side with a switch. A "horseback," in the parlance of coal miners down here, is a highowider or ledge of rock that breaks the vein, which, on the other side, usually strikes off in an eccentric manner and in the direction in which it ought not to go.

After the "horseback" was struck at the Upper Pigeon Run mine the company sunk many shafts and spent a good deal of money trying to recover the lead, without success, and when they were about giving it up Adam liender came wandering over that way and was informed of the difficulty.

"I reckon I can find it," he said, and started for the nearest clump of t